56. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 55, wherein:

said haptic reduced portion forms a groove across the anterior side of said haptic.

57. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said haptic outer ends and hinges when unstressed are disposed substantially in a common plane transverse to the optical axis of said optic.

58. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said hinge is a flexible portion of said haptic.

59. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said hinges are adapted to bias said lens body to its unstressed configuration.

60. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said hinge is a pivot hinge about which the optic moves posteriorly and anteriorly in response to forces imparted by ciliary muscle relaxation and constriction.

61. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said hinge joins said haptic inner end to said optic.

62. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

the width of said hinge transverse to the length of said lens body is less than the diameter of said optic.

63. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 54, wherein:

said haptics are plate haptics.

64. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 63, wherein:

said plate haptics comprise an inner portion interconnecting said optic to an outer portion of said plate haptic, said haptic inner portion tapers away from said optic to a width more narrow than said haptic outer portion.

65. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 64, wherein:

the width of said haptic outer portion transverse to the length of said lens body is substantially the same as the diameter of said optic.

66. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 64, wherein:

the width of said haptic inner portion transverse to the length of said lens body is substantially less than the diameter of said optic.

67. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 64, wherein:

said haptic outer portion has a surface defining an opening to allow fibrosis to occur therethrough.

68. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 64, wherein:

said haptic outer portion comprises a spring member extending from said haptic outer end, said spring member is adapted to position said lens body in the natural capsular bag.

69. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 68, wherein:

said spring member extends laterally across said haptic outer end.

70. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 69, wherein:

said spring member is flexible endwise to said lens body.

71. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 68, wherein:

said spring member is adapted to spring outwardly away from said haptic outer end to impart force against the natural capsular bag to securedly position said lens body in the natural capsular bag.

72. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 53, wherein:

said haptics are flexible throughout their length.

73. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 53, further including:
at least one haptic anchor adjacent the outer end of said haptic to fixate said lens body within a natural capsular bag of the eye.

74. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 73, wherein:
said haptic anchor is integral to said haptic outer end.

75. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 73, wherein:
said haptic anchor comprises said haptic outer end having a portion of its surface being raised, said raised surface forming a haptic shoulder.

76. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 75, wherein:
said haptic shoulder extends outwardly from at least one of the anterior and posterior surfaces of said haptic outer end.

77. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 73, wherein:
at least a portion of said haptic outer end has a thickness greater than said haptic inner end.

78. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 73, wherein:
said haptic anchor comprises said haptic outer end having a surface forming an opening through which fibrosis can occur to fixate said lens body in a natural capsular bag of the eye.

79. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 73, wherein:
said haptic anchor comprises spring loops extending from the outer end of said haptics.

80. An accommodating intraocular lens adapted to be implanted within a natural capsular bag attached to the ciliary muscle of the human eye, comprising:

a lens body having anterior and posterior sides and including an optic and at least two haptics extending from the optic, said haptics including inner portions having inner ends adjacent to said optic and opposite outer portions having outer ends;

a hinge interconnecting said haptic outer portion and said haptic inner portion; and wherein

said lens body is adapted to be disposed in a natural capsular bag of the eye, and said lens body is operable to move the optic about said hinge posteriorly and anteriorly relative to said haptic outer ends in response to forces imparted by ciliary muscle relaxation and constriction, respectively.

81. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 80, wherein:

said haptics are plate haptics.

82. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 81, wherein:

said plate haptics have a width throughout their length less than the diameter of said optic.

83. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 82, wherein:

said plate haptics taper in width away from said haptic inner end towards said haptic outer end.

84. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 83, wherein:

said plate haptic tapers in thickness away from said haptic inner end towards said haptic outer end.

85. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 80, wherein:

said hinge connecting said haptic outer portion to said inner portion forms a groove across the posterior side of said haptic.

86. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 80, wherein:

said haptic outer ends are disposed substantially in a first common plane normal to the axis of said optic, and said hinges are disposed in a second common plane normal to the axis of said optic, wherein said hinges remain anteriorly positioned relative to said haptic outer ends during ciliary muscle contraction and relaxation.

87. An accommodating intraocular lens according to claim 80, wherein:

said haptic inner portion is integrally joined to said optic.

88. An accommodating intraocular lens adapted to be implanted within a natural capsular bag attached to the ciliary muscle of the human eye, comprising:

a lens body having anterior and posterior sides and including an optic, said optics anterior side has a convex curvature less than the convex curvature of said optics posterior side, wherein said optic has a generally planoconvex shape;

at least two haptics extending from the optic and having inner ends adjacent to said optic and opposite outer ends, and wherein

said lens body is adapted to be disposed in a natural capsular bag of the eye, wherein said lens body is operable to move the optic posteriorly and anteriorly